

## THE ROBBERY OF A STATE.

TWO NEW SCHEMES OF PLUNDER DISCLOSED AT TRENTON.

HOW J. L. KUSER BOUGHT OFF RIVAL BIDDERS FOR THE GERMAN PRINTING AND DID THE WORK AT HIS OWN HIGH FIGURE—J. L. KUSER'S PROFITABLE PICKINGS FROM THE STATE MONIES DEPOSITED IN VARIOUS BANKS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
Trenton, April 16.—The testimony before the Voorhees investigating committee to-day was highly sensational. The plunderers of a State are identified, and confessions were made in the order of the day. It was proved that German printing contractors had combined to fleece the State; that John L. Kuser, of Trenton, formerly one of the proprietors of the "Freie Zeitung," of Newark, by the payment of several hundred dollars to as many German printing houses had, through the assistance of his personal friend, ex-controller William C. Heppenhimer, secured printing contracts involving thousands of dollars by buying off other bidders, notwithstanding the fact that his bid for the work was nearly 50 per cent higher than were the figures submitted by other responsible bidders.

Otto Heintz took the witness-stand and confessed that Frank M. McDermitt, the Democratic ex-Assemblyman, of Newark, who lobbied through the Legislature the bill appropriating \$250 to one of Heintz's companies, had never been counsel for his company, as McDermitt told the committee; and also admitted that Kuser had paid him so to bid that Kuser could obtain a printing contract at a fabulous price. Joseph L. Hulme, of Burlington County, head clerk in the Treasury office for the last nine years, confessed that he had received from interest on State monies deposited with banks from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually, which the State should have received, and a score or more bankers were put on the stand and confessed complicity in Hulme's transactions.

Otto Heintz was the first witness called, and his reply to almost the first question asked by W. H. Corbin, counsel of the committee, produced a sensation, which was followed by another and another, until the committee rose for the day. Mr. Heintz's manner clearly indicated that he had made up his mind to tell the truth, and this caused a stir among the Democratic politicians present, who have been fattening at the public crib.

"What service did Frank M. McDermitt, of Newark, render you or your companies, other than to secure the passage of the bill appropriating \$250 for expenses incurred in certain printing?" asked Mr. Corbin of Mr. Heintz.

"None whatever," was the answer.

"And for that service he charged you \$2,000?"

"No, he didn't charge anything. He got the check, and he kept that amount," said Mr. Heintz, with some warmth.

"He represented you before this committee last week, as he announced, didn't he?"

"No, sir. I hadn't asked him to do so."

Mr. Heintz denied that McDermitt had ever advanced money to him or his company, as McDermitt had informed the committee he had done; and showed by his books that the Democratic ex-Assemblyman was indebted to him in the sum of \$150 for printing "The Newark Sunday Standard."

This was a flat contradiction of all that McDermitt testified to before the committee on Friday.

THE GERMAN PRINTING CONTRACTS.

Mr. Corbin then took up the question of printing State documents in the German language. This work was bid for on the basis of so much per 1,000 ems. "In the year 1890, Mr. Heintz," he asked, "who assisted your firm to secure the printing?"

"Charles Tetz," was the reply.

"Was he an experienced printer?"

"No, sir; he was an experienced brewer, if anything."

"Was he a member of the House of Assembly in 1890?"

"Yes, he was in the House in 1890 and 1891," remarked Senator Ketcham.

In 1891 the Heintz Company got the largest share of the work, its bid being 35 cents per 1,000 ems. In 1892, Mr. Corbin said, there were several bids for the German printing; one, that of C. M. Robinson, of Princeton, being as low as 45 cents per 1,000 ems. John L. Kuser, of Trenton, formerly of Newark, in behalf of "The Freie Zeitung," of Newark, put in a bid for 76 cents per 1,000 ems, and he received the greater part of the work, despite the lower bids.

Then came a startling feature of the investigation. "Mr. Heintz," began Mr. Corbin, slowly, "why didn't you bid for the State work in 1892?"

"Well, to make a long matter short," said Mr. Heintz, after some hesitation, "I received a consideration not to bid."

Q.—What was the consideration? A.—Five hundred dollars, paid me by John L. Kuser.

Q.—How did Kuser get the money to pay for the work that year? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did any one else receive a consideration? A.—Yes, Mr. Kuser, of the "Deutsche Zeitung," of Newark, received \$100.

Q.—Mr. Robinson was the lowest bidder for 45 cents per 1,000 ems. Did he print them? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Well, Mr. Kuser wanted to print all of them, and I guess he saw Robinson.

Q.—He knew of it. Well, he came to me and said he would have to pay Robinson, and that I would have to stand half of it.

Q.—Here is a check dated December 30, 1892, for \$250, made payable to John L. Kuser, signed by you and indorsed by Mr. Kuser. A.—That is correct, because he had to pay Robinson so much.

The witness frankly admitted that the job printers formed a combine to fleece the State, and told how, in 1892, he had printed 2,000 copies of Governor Abbott's inaugural address in German, having had it translated; and how for the same work three other German houses had also been paid.

Mr. Robinson, of "The Princeton Press," swore that John L. Kuser had paid him \$500 to induce him to throw up his bid of 45 and 55 cents per 1,000 ems, and that Kuser, through the friendship of Colonel W. C. Heppenhimer, then Controller, secured the job for 76 cents per 1,000 ems, making the total bill to the State \$10,000 or \$15,000 more than it should have been. Robinson also swore that he afterward secured part of this job at 76 cents, when he had declined to do it at the original bid of 45 cents per 1,000 ems, thus clearing \$1,000 extra, besides the \$500 paid him by Kuser. The witness figured Kuser's profit on one report alone at \$4,000.

Emil Krautner, of "The Deutsche Zeitung," Newark, testified that John L. Kuser also paid him to throw up his bid. Many other witnesses were sworn, and the testimony of all showed the gravest extravagance and crookedness in awarding the contracts and printing of State documents.

THE BANKS AND THE STATE'S MONIES.

The counsel to the committee then announced that he would take up an entirely different subject, that pertaining to the deposit of the State's funds in the various banks. He explained the law and the duties of the Treasurer and Controller at great length, and added:

It has come to the knowledge of the committee that some of the funds of the State have been deposited in the banks of Burlington County, and public charges have been made about the payment of the \$1,000 extra, besides the \$500 paid him by Kuser. The witness figured Kuser's profit on one report alone at \$4,000.

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## A MILLION MORE MISSING.

THE WHISKEY TRUST'S BALANCE SHEET AS IT APPEARED ON MARCH 31, 1893.

VAST SUMS WHICH THE EXPERTS ARE UNABLE TO TRACE IN THE BOOKS—IRREGULARITIES IN THE PURCHASE OF VARIOUS DISTILLERIES—THE TRUST'S METHOD OF BOOKKEEPING SEVERELY CRITICIZED.

Chicago, April 16.—Of the many sensations furnished by the Whiskey Trust since Joseph R. Greenhut first had himself appointed receiver and was ousted by the stockholders, none approached in magnitude that furnished by the filing with Judge Shawler, in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, of the balance-sheet of the company as it appeared on March 31, 1893. Practically the whole period of the alleged iniquitous control of the Greenhut faction is covered by the figures given therein, which are startling even to those who had been told in advance that disclosures of an unusual nature were to be made. The sum of \$1,139,443 is totally unaccounted for, to say nothing of the other items which appear correct at first glance and which are offset by figures on the books.

The first irregular item occurs in the purchase of the Shufeldt and Calumet distilleries. The net cost of these distilleries, after charging inventory to capital in operating plants, is put down at \$1,634,279. The amount derived from the sale of \$24,954 of treasury stock (these are the shares which the company sold itself) is then deducted, leaving in round numbers \$600,000. A note by the experts in regard to this purchase charges that the sum of \$244,443 is unaccounted for on the books. The note is as follows:

We find no vouchers showing the payments for the Shufeldt distillery. We find only a check for \$100,000 on the books, and a check for \$100,000 on the back of checks by payments aggregating \$1,535,557, and of the balance of \$244,443. As the D. C. Company's credit with Leland J. Gage, then vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which the books take no account.

Another note in the same line is as follows: To meet cash payments required by contracts for purchase of Calumet distillery, the following two checks were cashed at the First National Bank of Chicago on March 31, 1893, and deposited of \$50,000 in Chicago National Bank. No voucher or check on file.

In the opinion of those who are in a position to know, while no open charge can be made on this last information, it shows a method of bookkeeping, if nothing more, which is, to say the least, exceedingly irregular. Coming to the purchase of the Star, Crescent, Central and Nebraska distilleries, the report of the experts says:

We find no voucher or other evidence of the expenditure of six drafts on J. B. Greenhut, issued between November 15 and 30, 1892, and paid through the Chicago National Bank, New York, for \$100,000, \$100,000, and \$100,000, which were supposed to be drawn for cash payments, account of these distilleries.

Five matured notes of Samuel Woolner in favor of the Star and Crescent and the Central and Nebraska distilleries, all paid by exchange through the German-American National Bank, New York, for \$100,000, \$100,000, and \$100,000, which were supposed to be drawn for cash payments, account of these distilleries.

The total deductions from the cost of the purchase of these distilleries are put down at \$185,000, which is the second discrepancy under the report. The third discrepancy comes under the heading of "Items to be accounted for." The sum of these is \$10,125. They are itemized as follows:

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